

## **REMARKS**

Claims 1-10 are pending in the application, claims 5-10 being newly added herein.  
Claims 1 and 5 are the only independent claims.

### ***Claims Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 112***

Claims 1-5 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The Examiner specifically maintains that the phrases “signal spreading function” and “receipt function” are unclear.

In response to the rejection of claims 1-5 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, claim 1 has been amended to recite a “signal radiating or emitting function for electromagnetic wave transmission and an electromagnetic wave reception function.”

It is believed that the amendment to claim 1 clarifies that the rod antenna serves in the transmitting and receiving of wireless electromagnetic signals. Similar language has been used in new claim 5. In addition, the specification has been amended to incorporate this substitute language.

### ***Claims Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 103***

Claims 1-4 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,064,341 to Hassemer in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,969,694 to Harada.

Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,064,341 to Hassemer in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,969,694 to Harada and further in view of Japanese patent document No. 04-006905 (Yamauchi et al.).

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). As set forth in claim 1, applicant’s invention is directed to an antenna for a portable

television phone, the antenna including a multiple-stage rod section for radiating or emitting and receiving television-frequency electromagnetic waves. Neither Hassemer nor Harada is directed to television phones. Neither of those references mentions television or video. Neither of those references refers to television-frequency electromagnetic waves (VHF or UHF television signals).

Neither Hassemer nor Harada provides motivation to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide a solution to problems in conventional television phones. Accordingly, those references do not teach or suggest applicant's invention that overcomes the problems that the signal degree is decreased when a wireless television phone is stopped or is being moved.

New claim 6 is directed to a television phone wherein the insulation section and multiple stage rod section are inserted into the interior of the cylindrical housing of the helical antenna for being extended therefrom or received therein. This structure is neither taught nor suggested by the references relied on by the Examiner, particularly Hassemer and Harada. If a telescoping antenna of the sort disclosed by Harada were to be incorporated into the radiophone of Hassemer, the multiple stage rods would telescope into the phone body and not into the casing (1301) of the helical coil, shown as a solid member in Hassemer Figure 7. In other words, neither Hassemer nor Harada, whether considered individually or collectively, either discloses or suggests an antenna with a helical antenna portion and a multiple-stage rod antenna portion, where the multiple rods alternately extend from and are received in a cylindrical housing of the helical antenna.

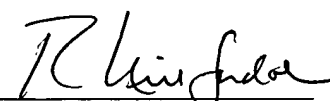
### ***Conclusion***

For the foregoing reasons, independent claims 1 and 6, as well as the claims dependent therefrom, are deemed to be in condition for allowance. An early Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe that direct contact with applicant's attorney would advance the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number below.

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